



CCM Lightning Paint Stripper Safety Data Sheet

Commercial Coating Manufacturers

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017

Issue Date: 24/06/2026

Print Date: 24/06/2026

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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name: CCM Lightning Paint Stripper

Synonyms: None

Other means of identification: Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

Relevant identified uses: Paint Stripper used to strip paint from wood, automotive, marine, and general metal surfaces.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet:

Registered company name: Commercial Coating Manufacturers

Address: 9 Bay Park Place, Birkdale, Auckland 0626

Telephone: (09) 483-4833

Fax: Not Available

Website: <https://ccmcoatings.com/>
Email: info@ccmcoatings.com

Emergency telephone number

NZ POISONS (24hr 7days): 0800 764766

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazard statement(s)

H Code	Hazard Class – Category: Hazard Statement
H302	Acute toxicity (oral) – Category 4: Harmful if swallowed
H315	Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 2: Causes skin irritation
H319	Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 2: Causes serious eye irritation
H351	Carcinogenicity – Category 2: Suspected of causing cancer
H373	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Legend: Classification based on mixture and ingredient data, from supplier SDS;

HSNO equivalent: 6.1D (oral), 6.3A, 6.4A, 6.7B, 6.9B

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s):

- GHS07 (Exclamation mark) - Health hazard warning
- GHS08 (Health Hazard) – Carcinogenicity

Signal word: Danger



Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

- P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P260: Do not breathe vapours, mist or spray.
- P264: Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
- P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P280: Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

- P301+P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call the NZ Poisons Centre or a doctor if you feel unwell.
- P330: Rinse mouth.
- P302+P352: IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
- P332+P313: If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
- P362+P364: Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P308+P313: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
- P314: Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

- P233: Keep container tightly closed.
 - P405: Store locked up.
- Keep container tightly closed in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

- P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

Ingredients are required by the Hazard Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017, EPA consolidation 30 September 2022 to be identified:

Substance

CAS No	Name	%[weight]
75-09-2	Dichloromethane	80-90%
64-17-5	Ethanol	<10%

Legend: 1. Classification drawn from supplier SDS;

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water for at least 15 minutes
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids
- Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do, continue rinsing
- Seek immediate medical attention if pain persists, recurs, or vision is affected
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel

Skin Contact

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water for at least 15 minutes
- Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists

Inhalation

If mist, vapors or spray are inhaled:

- Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air
- Keep person warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing

- If breathing is difficult, give oxygen if available
- If person is not breathing, give artificial respiration
- Seek immediate medical attention if symptoms persist or worsen

Ingestion

If swallowed:

- Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel
- Rinse mouth thoroughly with water
- Give small sips of water if person is conscious and able to swallow
- Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person
- Seek immediate medical attention
- If spontaneous vomiting occurs, lean person forward to prevent aspiration

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media:

- Water spray or fog (preferred for cooling containers)
- Foam (alcohol resistant preferred)
- Dry chemical powder
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Unsuitable extinguishing media:

- Do not use high-pressure water jets, as this may spread contamination.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Product is not classified as flammable; however, containers may rupture when exposed to heat or fire due to pressure build-up. Heating or fire may produce toxic, corrosive and irritating fumes. Vapours may accumulate in low or poorly ventilated areas.

Hazardous decomposition products:

- Carbon monoxide
- Carbon dioxide
- Hydrogen chloride

- Chlorine-containing compounds
- Phosgene may be formed under fire or high-temperature decomposition conditions
- Other toxic and irritating fumes

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting: Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Approach fire from upwind direction.

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

- Wear full structural firefighting protective clothing and equipment
- Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with full face mask operated in positive pressure mode
- Cool fire-exposed containers with water spray

Fire/Explosion Hazard

- Product is not classified as flammable.
- May burn or decompose if sufficient heat is applied.
- Containers may rupture when exposed to fire or heat due to pressure build-up.
- Heating or fire may produce toxic, corrosive and irritating vapours/fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel:

- Eliminate all sources of ignition
- Ensure adequate ventilation
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8)
- Avoid breathing mist/vapors
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes

For emergency responders:

- Use personal protective equipment as required
- See section 8 for detailed PPE recommendations

Environmental precautions:

- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas
- Do not allow product to enter stormwater drains, soil, or groundwater

- Dyke spilled material to prevent spreading
- Inform relevant authorities if environmental contamination occurs
- See section 12 for ecological information

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Small spills:

- Absorb with inert absorbent material (sand, earth, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth)
- Sweep up absorbed material and place in suitable containers for disposal
- Clean residue with soap and water
- Ensure good ventilation

Large spills:

- Dyke spilled material where possible to prevent spreading
- Remove sources of ignition and provide adequate ventilation
- Personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment
- Absorb with inert absorbent material
- Collect mechanically and place in appropriate containers for disposal
- Clean contaminated area thoroughly with soap and water
- Do not use high pressure water jets which may spread contamination

Additional advice:

- Never use compressed air to clean up spills
- Dispose of waste in accordance with local regulations
- Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling procedures:

- Avoid any personal contact, including inhalation
- Do NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
- Regularly check for bulging containers, pressure buildup may occur.
- Only store in provided containers
- Keep containers securely sealed
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area
- Check regularly for leaks
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin
- Avoid breathing mist/vapors, especially in enclosed areas

- Use only in well-ventilated areas
- Wash hands thoroughly after handling
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
- Ensure eye wash stations and safety showers are accessible

General hygiene considerations:

- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices
- Regular cleaning of equipment and work area
- Provide adequate ventilation when applying

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage requirements:

- Store in original containers in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area
- Storage temperature: 5°C to 35°C (41°F to 95°F)
- Protect from freezing - product may be damaged if frozen
- Protect from extreme heat and direct sunlight
- Keep containers tightly closed when not in use
- Store away from children and unauthorized personnel

Container considerations:

- Use only original containers or containers approved for this material
- Ensure container is suitable and properly labeled
- Do not store in unlabeled containers

Incompatible materials:

- Strong oxidizing agents (chlorine bleaches, peroxides, nitrates)
- Strong acids and alkalis
- Active metals (aluminum powder, zinc dust)
- Products containing ammonia

Segregation requirements:

- Separate from incompatible materials
- Store away from heat sources, ignition sources, and direct sunlight
- Ensure adequate separation from oxidizing materials

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
Dichloromethane(CAS 75-09-2)	174 mg/m ³ (50ppm)	Not available
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	3,300 ppm	2,300 ppm

MATERIAL DATA

N/A

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls:

- Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne exposure below applicable workplace exposure standards
- Local exhaust ventilation is recommended for decanting, application, spray use, or use in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas
- Ensure fresh air introduction and exhaust ventilation are adequate to prevent vapour build-up
- Vapours may accumulate in low or poorly ventilated areas
- Explosion-proof equipment may be required in enclosed areas with inadequate ventilation
- Eye wash stations and safety showers should be available in work areas

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment



Eye and face protection:

- Chemical safety goggles required
- Face shield required where splashing is possible
- Safety glasses with side shields may be suitable only for low-risk handling where splashing is not expected
- Contact lens use is not recommended

Skin protection:

- Wear chemical-resistant protective clothing to prevent skin contact

- Impervious apron or coveralls required where splashing, repeated contact, or extensive handling may occur
- Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before reuse
- Do not allow clothing wet with material to remain in contact with skin

Hands/feet protection:

- Wear chemical-resistant gloves suitable for dichloromethane
- Glove material must be selected using the glove manufacturer's permeation and breakthrough data for dichloromethane
- Do not rely on general-purpose disposable gloves for prolonged or repeated contact
- Replace gloves immediately if contaminated, damaged, or if breakthrough is suspected
- Chemical-resistant safety footwear or impervious boots recommended where spills or splashing may occur

Respiratory protection:

- Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne exposure below applicable workplace exposure standards
- Do not breathe vapours, mist or spray
- Where ventilation is inadequate, or where exposure may exceed the workplace exposure standard, wear respiratory protection suitable for dichloromethane vapour and selected in accordance with AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716
- Organic vapour cartridges must only be used where suitable for dichloromethane and where a cartridge change-out schedule has been established based on exposure conditions and manufacturer guidance
- For confined spaces, poorly ventilated areas, high vapour concentrations, or emergency response, use supplied-air respiratory protection or self-contained breathing apparatus as appropriate
- Particulate filters alone are not suitable for dichloromethane vapour exposure

Body protection:

- Wear protective clothing appropriate to the level of exposure
- For routine handling, wear chemical-resistant gloves, eye protection and protective work clothing
- For decanting, spill response, or tasks with splash risk, use chemical-resistant coveralls or apron and additional face protection
- Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash before reuse

Other protection:

- Emergency eye wash and safety shower should be available
 - Suitable facilities for washing hands and face should be available
 - Contaminated PPE should be cleaned or replaced before reuse
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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Value
Appearance	Colored dispersion
Physical state	Liquid
Relative density (Water = 1)	1.30 - 1.50
Odor	Solvent odour
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odor threshold	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	N/A
Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	0°C
Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable (mixture)
Flash point (°C)	Not Available
Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Flammability	Not flammable
Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	>80%
Vapour pressure (kPa)	~40 kPa at 20°C
Gas group	Not Applicable
Solubility in water	Not Available
pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available
VOC g/L	Approx 800

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Property	Description
Reactivity	Product is considered stable under normal conditions of use and storage
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal handling and storage conditions. Stable when stored as recommended
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	None under normal processing and handling conditions.
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible Materials	Incompatible with strong acids and bases. Incompatible with oxidizing agents.

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Exposure Route	Information
Inhaled	May irritate the nose, throat and respiratory system if vapours or mist are inhaled. Exposure to high vapour concentrations may cause symptoms such as headache, nausea, dizziness or drowsiness. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause damage to organs.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed. May cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract, with stomach pain, nausea and vomiting. Seek medical advice if swallowed or if symptoms occur.
Skin Contact	Causes skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness, itching and inflammation. Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin thoroughly.
Eye	Causes serious eye irritation. Symptoms may include redness, tearing, pain and discomfort. Rinse cautiously with water and seek medical advice if irritation persists.
Chronic	Long-term or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs. Suspected of causing cancer.

Acute toxicity estimates (ATE) or LD50/LC50 values:

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Dichloromethane (CAS 75-09-2)	1,600 mg/kg (Rat)	2,000 mg/kg (Rat)	53 mg/L (Rat) 6 h
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	7,060 mg/kg (Rat)	12,870 mg/kg (Rabbit)	124.7 mg/L (Rat) 4 h

Information on toxicological effects

- Acute toxicity: Harmful if swallowed.
 - Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation.
 - Serious eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation.
 - Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Not classified based on available data.
 - Germ cell mutagenicity: Not classified based on available data.
 - Carcinogenicity: Suspected of causing cancer.
 - Reproductive toxicity: Not classified based on available data.
 - STOT – single exposure: Not classified based on available data.
 - STOT – repeated exposure: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
 - Aspiration hazard: Not classified based on available data.
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SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

CCM Lightning Paint Stripper

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Chemical Name	Algae / Aquatic Plants	Fish	Crustacea
Dichloromethane (CAS 75-09-2)	EC50: 662 mg/L (96h, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata)	LC50: 193 mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas / Fathead minnow)	EC50: 27 mg/L (48h, Daphnia magna)
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	EC50: 275 mg/L (72h, Chlorella vulgaris / Green algae)	LC50: 14,200 mg/L (96h, Pimephales promelas / Fathead minnow)	EC50: 5,012 mg/L (48h, Ceriodaphnia dubia / Water flea)

Legend: [1]. Value obtained from Manufacturer's SDS

May be harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow products to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Dichloromethane (CAS 75-09-2)	LOW	HIGH
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation

Dichloromethane (CAS 75-09-2)	LOW
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	LOW

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Dichloromethane (CAS 75-09-2)	LOW
Ethanol (CAS 64-17-5)	HIGH

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal

Liquid waste:

- Do not pour down drains or into water courses
- Allow material to dry completely before disposal

Container disposal:

- Dispose according to local regulations
- Dispose empty containers
- Do not re-use empty containers
- Do not reuse containers for food, feed, or drinking water

Large quantities:

- Consult local waste management authority for disposal options
- May be suitable for energy recovery in appropriate facilities
- Follow all local, regional, and national disposal regulations

General disposal guidance:

- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/or territory
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options
- Do not discharge the substance into the environment

Disposal Requirements

- Packages that have been in direct contact with the product should be appropriately cleaned before disposal
- Do not allow product or wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains or watercourses
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal
- The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible
- Disposal of this product should comply with local hazardous waste regulations
- For treating and discharging processes contact your local authority

SECTION 14 Transport information

ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the "Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail" and the "New Zealand NZS5433: Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land"



- UN No: 1593
- Dangerous Goods Class: 6.1
- Packing Group: III
- Hazchem Code: 2Z
- Emergency Response Guide No: 37
- Proper Shipping Name: DICHLOROMETHANE

Segregation Dangerous Goods: Not to be loaded with explosives (Class 1, except 1.4S), flammable gases (Class 2.1) if both are in bulk, toxic gases (Class 2.3), spontaneously combustible substances (Class 4.2), oxidising agents (Class 5.1), organic peroxides (Class 5.2), infectious substances (Class 6.2), radioactive substances (Class 7), or foodstuffs and food packaging (unless packaging meets NZS 5433 requirements); exemptions may apply.

MARINE TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea



- UN No: 1593
- Dangerous Goods Class: 6.1
- Packing Group: III

- Proper Shipping Name: DICHLOROMETHANE

AIR TRANSPORT

Classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air



- UN No: 1593
- Dangerous Goods Class: 6.1
- Packing Group: III
- Proper Shipping Name: DICHLOROMETHANE

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

This substance is to be managed using the conditions specified in an applicable Group Standard

HSR Number: HSR002679

Surface Coatings & Colourants Carcinogenic Group Standard

Please refer to Section 8 of the SDS for any applicable tolerable exposure limit or Section 12 for environmental exposure limit.

Approved Handler: N/A

Dichloromethane(75-09-2) and Ethanol(64-17-5) are found on the following regulatory lists:
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals
 New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act - Classification of Chemicals - Classification Data
 New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Hazardous Substance Location

Subject to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Quantities
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Not Applicable	Not Applicable
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Certified Handler

Subject to Part 4 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Class of substance	Quantities
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Maximum quantities of certain hazardous substances permitted on passenger service vehicles

Subject to Regulation 13.14 of the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

Hazard Class	Gas (aggregate water capacity in mL)	Liquid (L)	Solid (kg)	Maximum quantity per package for each classification
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Tracking Requirements

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes

Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory

No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date: 24/06/2026

Initial Date: 21/03/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.0	08/08/2023	Initial sheet created. Basic standard information
2.0	16/10/2025	Complete document with enhanced safety information, expanded handling procedures, detailed PPE recommendations, and comprehensive physical properties
2.1	24/06/2026	Revised information

Other information

Disclaimer: The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet is based on data from sources considered technically reliable. It is provided for guidance only and does not constitute a guarantee of the properties of the product. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular applications.

Training recommendations:

- Ensure all personnel are trained in safe handling procedures
- Provide training on emergency procedures and spill response
- Train workers in proper use of personal protective equipment
- Regular refresher training on chemical safety procedures

Additional safety considerations:

- Maintain good housekeeping practices
- Ensure adequate ventilation in work areas
- Regular equipment maintenance and inspection
- Emergency procedures should be practiced regularly

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and Abbreviations:

- PC TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit

- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code
- CAS No: Chemical Abstract Service number
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds – organic chemicals with high vapor pressure that contribute to air pollution
- PPE: Personal Protective Equipment
- NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (US agency)
- MSHA: Mine Safety and Health Administration (US agency)
- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- HSNO: Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (New Zealand)
- UN Number: United Nations number assigned to hazardous substances for transport identification
- HAZCHEM: Hazardous Materials Emergency Action Code for NZ/Australia used in transport emergency response
- Pictogram: Graphical symbol on labels used to convey chemical hazard information under GHS
- Signal Word: "Warning" or "Danger" used on GHS labels to indicate severity of hazard
- STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity – chemicals that cause non-lethal organ effects from single or repeated exposure
- LD50: Median Lethal Dose – dose required to kill 50% of test population
- LC50: Median Lethal Concentration – airborne concentration causing death in 50% of test population
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals – list of substances approved under the HSNO Act
- EPA Approval: Environmental Protection Authority approval of a substance under a Group Standard
- HSR Number: Hazardous Substances Register number issued under HSNO for regulatory tracking
- Group Standard: Approval covering groups of substances with similar properties and risks under HSNO

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end of SDS